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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _01 October 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1 and 3-12_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1 and 3-12_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed 10/1/2007, to the original

application filed 12/14/2001, with foreign priority filing date of **12/20/2000**. IDS filed 10/24/2005,

2/6/2006, and 8/14/2006.

2.   Claims 1, 3-12 pending. Claim 2 has been canceled. Claim 1 is independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 10-12 each recite the limitation "to any one of claims 1 to 9". There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in each of said claims, since claim 2 is currently canceled, said claim 2

falling within the range of 1 to 9.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if
> the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would
> have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1, 3, 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis**

(hereinafter Kikinis), U.S. Patent No, 5,794,259 issued August 1, 1998, in view of Markus et al

(hereinafter Markus), U.S. Patent No. 6,490,601 filed January 15, 1999, issued December 3, 2002.

In regard to independent claim 1, Kikinis discloses filling in data on a displayed HTML form

fetched from the Internet (Kikinin Abstract, column 2 lines 1-20, Figure 2).

Kikinis discloses control code in the form of a TSR program, or a plug-in module (typically

downloaded) to a Web browser (a program component) (Kikinis column 3 lines 47-56).

Kikinis discloses that the plug-in is utilized for creation of bubble menus providing data to be

filled in, said data pre-stored on a computer (typically contained in memory, i.e. hard drive, buffer

memory, etc.). Data is then filled in the HTML form accordingly (Kikinis Figure 2, column 3 lines 35-36,

45-55, 59-63, column 4 lines 8-25). It is noted that Kikinis teaches a Web browser (i.e. Netscape) utilizing

a plug-in for implementation of its invention (Kikinis column 3 lines 49-56). Buffers for holding data

were known at the time of the invention, and Netscape uses a browser cache (a type of buffer) for holding

specific information. Using a typical browser cache, Kikinis's browser can check for needed data stored

(or pre-stored) in its own cache. If said data is not present, it will fetch the needed data from the relevant

server. It is within reason that the skilled artisan can (if he/she notices that form fields remain empty)

click the "Reload" button accordingly so as to fetch data from a server (another known browser feature).

Accordingly, usage of a typical browser cache buffer within Kikinis fairly teaches Applicant's claimed

limitation of determining whether data is already stored in the program buffer, and filling in said data if

said data is present, while fetching said data from a server if the relevant data is not in the cache.

Kikinis teaches a typical form with empty fields displayed on a client browser (Kikinis Figure 2).

If needed data is not stored in the browser cache, Kikinis (via the well known use of a "Reload" button,

implemented either automatically or manually), fetches data from a server. Kikinis does not specifically

teach downloading said data from a server if said data is not already on the client, using said data for

filling in said HTML form accordingly. However, Markus teaches filling in a form from a server,

whereby a module is created on a server (privacy bank server) containing data, said module is sent to a

client to be executed, resulting in data filling into said form (Markus Abstract, column 4 line 58 to

column 5 line 55; compare with claim 1 *"upon determination (51) that said requested information data is*

not stored in the buffer memory allocated to the program component in the network client, the program

component obtaining (57) the requested data by downloading the requested data from the network server

and filling (59) the dedicated form fields in the hypertext document with the downloaded information

data"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply

Markus to Kikinis, allowing a user of Kikinis the capability of storing fill-in data (i.e. sensitive data) off

of a client computer, and on a server instead, increasing the security and "privacy awareness" of a user's

information.

Kikinis discloses a user perusing a form for accuracy, to which corrections can be made prior to

uploading the completed HTML form to its destination (i.e. a server) via an independently applied "Send

Form" button (Kikinis column 2 lines 19-21, column 4 lines 5-9, also Figure 2 especially item 209). It is

noted that, as explained above, buffers for holding data were known at the time of the invention, including

browser cache, as well as input buffers for holding form input field data.

In regard to dependent claim 3, Kikinis does not specifically teach user authentication prior to

display of an HTML form document. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time of the invention to modify Kikinis to do this, since Kikinis teaches encryption and

password protected access for user profiles (Kikinis column 4 lines 32-37), providing reasonable

suggestion to the skilled artisan to extend user security for entering secure sites, providing the benefit of

added security to sensitive Web sites (i.e. banking sites, etc.)

In regard to dependent claim 9, Kikinis discloses filling in forms on the Internet, said forms comprising Web forms (Kikinis column 3 lines 15-30, 32-33). It is well established that Web pages on the Internet utilize the HTTP protocol (i.e. <http://www.uspto.gov>, etc.).

In regard to dependent claims 10-12, claims 10-12 reflect the computer system, program, and computer program product comprising computer readable instructions used for performing the methods as claimed in claim 1, and are rejected along the same rationale.

5.   Claims 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis and Markus as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bhatia et al. (hereinafter Bhatia), U.S. Publication No. 2002/0154162 published October 24, 2002.

In regard to dependent claim 4, Kikinis does not specifically teach scripting (script program). However, Bhatia teaches form fill in utilizing JavaScript (Bhatia paragraphs 0057, 0088). Bhatia teaches a JAVA Web server running scripts to capture data, to process captured data, or to present processed data (paragraph [0057]). Bhatia also teaches JavaScript in paragraph [0036] to represent code assistant objects, and paragraph [0068] teaches JavaScript for verifying a host environment and at least managing the Windows registry. Paragraph [0084] teaches JavaScript associated with Internet Explorer.

In addition, please note that Bhatia paragraph [0253] teaches using JavaScript to check if a user is logged in and the page from which the user is navigating from is an ecommerce form by scanning for specific keywords in the body text (i.e. address, state, etc.). Once said form is identified, element collection is executed (triggered) accordingly.

The above, combined with the well known use of JavaScript in data collection embodiments (i.e. a JavaScript username/password box, whereby control is managed, user input is collected in field(s), said input sent to a server for validation (or validated locally), etc.), renders obvious to the skilled artisan that JavaScript can be utilized for managing form contents, triggering download/upload of stored data, accordingly.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Bhatia to Kikinis, providing Kikinis the benefit of JavaScript for increased platform independence.

In regard to dependent claims 5-8, Kikinis teaches categories of information (an identification list) (Kikinis Figure 2). Kikinis teaches a "bubble" of categories for types of data to be selected and filled in (Kikinis Figure 2 item 210). Since Bhatia teaches use of JavaScript for managing (see above), Bhatia's JavaScript can be applied to manage Kikinis's bubble selection.

Bhatia's JavaScript can also be applied to send/receive data from a server accordingly (see above). Kikinis's categories are a form of list. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to extend Kikinis's bubble categorization list to a record list stored on a server, so that externally saved data can be itemized and categorized accordingly (categorization can be preserved), facilitating efficient retrieval of correct data.

Kikinis does not specifically teach frames. However, Bhatia teaches HTML forms with frames (Bhatia paragraph 0076). Bhatia teaches two frames in Figure 5 (at least a top shopping frame, and a bottom frame handling user login, etc.). Bhatia teaches a form filling service whereby each frame can contain a form (said forms can be managed using JavaScript) (Bhatia paragraph [0076]). Since both frames of Bhatia Figure 5 contain form input fields, and since both frames are related (the bottom frame controls cash back, and credit card information for the upper frame shopping site – see Bhatia paragraph [0063]), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for

Bhatia's JavaScript to be referenced within each frame, so as to facilitate coordination of data, as well as

for a more pleasing visual appearance.

Bhatia teaches form fill in utilizing JavaScript (i.e. applets, etc.) (Bhatia paragraphs 0057, 0088).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Bhatia

to Kikinis, providing Kikinis the benefit of JavaScript for increased platform independence.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 10/10/2007 have been fully and carefully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 6-7 of the amendment that the cited references do not teach

Applicant's claim 2, now incorporated into instant claim 1. The examiner respectfully disagrees. As

explained above, Kikinis clearly discloses a user perusing a form for accuracy, to which corrections can

be made prior to uploading the completed HTML form to its destination (i.e. a server) via an

independently applied "Send Form" button. In addition, various buffers for holding data were known at

the time of the invention, including browser cache, as well as input buffers for holding form input field

data.

Conclusion

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set

forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from

the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing

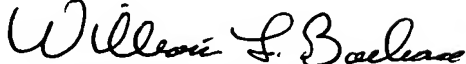date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH

shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action

is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX

MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can

normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug

Hutton can be reached on (571) 272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained

from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available

through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer

Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR

CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

December 23, 2007